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PAUL R. PRENTICE, Editors.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 3 A. M.

WORDS OF WARNING.—Yesterday we saw a letter from a gallant and highly intelligent officer, a citizen of Louisville, who is now in the Army of the Cumberland. We make the following extract:

It is a great mistake to discontinue entirely the drills of the Louisville "Legion of Defense," for you may rest assured that the rebel cavalry will visit Louisville as soon as the 2nd of August, and that frequent skirmishes will be had. Do for Heaven's sake, urge this matter in every way in your power. I am no alarmist, but when the rebels make any of their movements with the intent of our city we are to be on the alert. The Unionists might have drills once a week, and the companies at least one night also, and with these short lessons a great deal might be done. Do not be afraid to show your feelings up among the corps, which is invaluable in an emergency. Enthusiasm and energy cannot supply it; it is attainable only by drilling.

Warnings, direct and earnest warnings, like those given by this young officer, have been communicated to us from various sources—in two instances by rebel prisoners of rank who seemed to see no reason for concealment. Louisville has been for some time, and is now, an especial object of rebel rapacity. Within the last four weeks, it has, in fact, in three instances, made narrow escapes. Our military authorities can judge what would have happened, if, when our alarm-bells rang at midnight a few weeks ago, a rebel force, even a small one, had dashed into our city. Hundreds of warnings for preparation had been given us, but no preparation had been made. We had all reason to thank God that the enemy did not know or suspect our weakness. Of course we are not so weak now, but certainly we have not the strength we should have. When Morgan came lately into Kentucky, the acknowledged rebel plan was, that he, in conjunction with an invading force under Buckner, should at once capture Louisville, but Buckner, most providentially for us, was held back by the energetic and successful advance of Gen. Rosecrans to Tullahoma. More recently, that is, only a few days ago, as we now know from high rebel testimony, Col. Scott came into Kentucky at the head of a rebel force of about two thousand men in pursuance of a distinctly arranged plan. Gen. Wm. Preston should join him from Abington, Va., at a designated point in this State, and the combined forces should take possession of Louisville, but Preston was held back by stress of circumstances, and, as a consequence, Scott was soon driven out of our borders with heavy loss. But, we repeat, the whole rebel soul is bent for the possession of a fainter or a falterer knocked out by the bullet of a musket.

The history of the election of yesterday closes out all pretensions of the administration party in this State to a union with the Democracy of the North. We shall now be done with that absurdity.—*Low, Democrat.*

If there is an "administration party" in this State, the party has never had any "pretensions" to "a union with the Democracy of the North"; but, if our neighbor here refers to the Union party, the reference is simply calumnious. The Union party of Kentucky is now, as it has been and as it will continue to be, in thorough union with the conservatives of the North; and no part of this is true of any other party in Kentucky.

The Union party of Kentucky is the real and the only Democracy of the State. Let all Kentuckians, who are not members of the Union party of Kentucky and who sincerely desire hereto to act with the great conservative party of the North, make haste to join the Union party. There is no other feasible way of carrying their desire into effect, as they will learn sooner or later if they indeed have yet to learn it. The idea of attempting to act with the Northern Democracy through the secession party of Kentucky is not merely absurd but monstrous. It has been effectively dissipated by the result of the election of Monday. "We shall now be done with that absurdity."

The rebels and rebel sympathizers are talking eloquently in favor of mercy, magnanimity, and tenderness toward rebels in arms. They say that Union men are clamoring for vengeance and for blood. Let these high-sounding talkers meet the facts. While they are talking, Union men and the Union soldiers are doing deeds of mercy, and practice the magnanimity of which others practice. Hundreds of rebel soldiers, who have been killing our people, and were taken with arms in their hands, ready to repeat the deed, are, upon showing sincere evidences of repentance, permitted to go to the camp and return to their homes and peaceful avocations. The record of this military post alone will show more clemency toward rebels than the whole Confederacy has manifested toward Union men. Let these declaimers about peace and mercy state the facts and then they may talk to their hearers' content.

A Republican paper in Washington lately undertook to read John J. Crittenden on the Union party! We can tell that sheet that our lamented statesman was in the Union party, and striving to bind its ligaments closer, when its conductors were in full fraternity with the men who now lead the rebellion. The Boston Post, the old line Democratic paper of Massachusetts, true to loyalty as far as its military post alone will show more clemency toward rebels than the whole Confederacy has manifested toward Union men. Let these declaimers about peace and mercy state the facts and then they may talk to their hearers' content.

A Republican paper in Washington is the only one that has not regard for our Union party! We can tell that sheet that England has yet disgraced herself; but those powers that so easily did her harm to the Emperor have by the act committed themselves to an approval of his policy in Mexico. Will they not, however, be mortified to find that they have been facilitating him upon the accomplishment of an act which can only be regarded as perfidious, in view of his past pledges? And what will be done at Washington about the business? We trust that the deep laid schemes of the Emperor, which look beyond Mexican territory, are well understood there, and that the measures we are taking against the rebellion at home may be pushed still more vigorously; that they may, in fact, be regarded as measures of success which will put it in our power to offer some more emphatic opposition to French aggression on this continent than a mere protest.

No other city in the world so exposed to danger as ours is so undefended as ours. The more fearfully we are threatened, the more spine our authorities and a portion of our people seem to be. This is one of the mysteries of human nature that we are wholly unable to fathom. The Federal government, for its own sake, should protect Louisville with the utmost care, even if it had no regard for the interests of the population, for with Louisville in rebel possession, where would be the base of supplies for the army of the Cumberland? And what would become of Kentucky, all-important is she to the maintenance of the cause of the Union?

The Editor of the Democratic names five or six precincts in different counties, where, he says, Wickliffe voters were suppressed by the authorities. He made two or three days ago a similar assertion in regard to the Emancipation precinct in Henry county. He made it very strongly, and he has not retracted it. Yet the letter we published yesterday from the clerk of the polls shows that every vote offered there was received. Our neighbor speaks out his net for all the idle and vain and false rumors that fill the air like summer insects, and, without giving them any examination whatever, makes haste to gather them into his columns.

Possibly an officer of the polls here and there may have mistaken his duty, but we are very sure that no votes worth mentioning, which ought to have been received, were rejected. It is certain, however, that a very large number, which, under the Act of Assembly, should have been rejected, were received. A full rectification of the poll-books, were it practicable, would reduce the Wickliffe-Harney vote by thousands. In this case, those who complain of wrong are themselves the wrong-doers.

We have seen men from scores of polls, and their testimony is that they never saw an election more free from all military interposition and more open to voters of all parties. The fact, that tens of thousands of men notoriously intent upon getting up a rebellion in Kentucky were permitted to vote freely when all power was in Federal hands, is evidence of the most extraordinary tolerance. In what State or county or precinct of the rebel Confederacy could men get up a ticket hostile to the Confederate Government and against the rebellion and attempt to vote for it without being made to pay by imprisonment or, if not by the penalty of their patriotic audacity!

If the Editor of the Democrat shall succeed in making his no-more-and-no-more-money friends believe that he will have the power of making his citizens pay taxes to support the Republic in time of peace hasn't the power of requiring them to fight for the Republic when its existence is threatened?

Go everybody and everybody's wife.

Democrat. Pray which one of your female friends is it that you flatteringly designate "everybody's wife?"

They say that a beggar on horseback will ride to the Devil. John Morgan has performed the same feat.

We yesterday heard a rebel sympathizer expressing the greatest indignation at the idea of John Morgan and his men being set to work at Columbus. Indeed it may be an excellent thing for them. It may be the making of them. "An idle brain is the devil's workshop."

Col. Woodruff and his companions who were so long kept as prisoners at Richmond could tell our rebel sympathizers something about work. They were kept at it and required to be as lively as cels in hot ashes. Most of the time they were employed in stemmin tobacco, with no sleep to stand on boards bare of everything but filth, and nothing to eat except a scanty allowance of food that a Virginia gentleman would score to give to his hunting-dogs. And many were the rebel sympathizers here, old associates of Col. Woodruff, that we heard laughing and giggling and cracking jokes at his having got to be a tobacco-steamer. We hope that John Morgan will be employed as a tailor, Basil Duke a tanner, the next highest officer a bootmaker, the next a Glover, and the next a stocking knitter, for we want to be fitted out by them with articles of wear from head to foot. And we insist that the articles shall be worth as much as the fine horse they lately stole from us at the mouth of Salt river.

We have heard it complained of as an outrage that Morgan and his men, on arriving at Cincinnati, were marched through the streets as if for exhibition. Perhaps the exhibition was intended for salutary purposes—like a public execution. The authorities may have intended to say it to the numerous Cincinnati sympathizers—just look at that and see what you may come to if you don't mend your ways. We hope though that the prisoners in their march were not spit at and cursed by women as many Federal prisoners have been in rebel towns and cities. And we declared that after having obtained the satisfaction he was seeking, he would allow the Mexicans to choose their own form of government and their own rulers. This was recorded after the alliance was dissolved, and the French were the sole invaders of Mexico.

It was upon such a basis that the joint operation against Mexico was organized. Great Britain and Spain were sheer in signing the treaty. But France, or rather the Emperor Napoleon, was false. A convention was soon arranged for the settlement of the claims against Mexico, which proved satisfactory to the English and Spanish plenipotentiaries; but the French rejected it, doubtless the instructions of the Emperor being that no settlement should be made. The English and Spanish then withdrew from the alliance, and France was left to carry on the war by herself and according to her own plans. It was openly charged that the Emperor's object was to force upon Mexico a monarchy, with a European prince at the head of it, and the Archduke Maximilian of Austria was named. But Napoleon caused it to be distinctly and positively denied that he had any such intention, and declared that after having obtained the satisfaction he was seeking, he would allow the Mexicans to choose their own form of government and their own rulers. This was recorded after the alliance was dissolved, and the French were the sole invaders of Mexico.

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